

PUT

- The little ones are taught to be proud of their cloaths, before they can put them on.
42. To *PUT on*. To forward; to promote; to incite. *Locke.*
I grow fearful,
By what yourself too late have spoke and done;
That you protect this courie, and put it on
By your allowance. *Shakefp. King Lear.*
Say, you ne'er had don't,
But by our putting on. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*
Others envy to the state draws, and puts on
For contumelies receiv'd. *Benj. Johnson's Catiline.*
This came handsomely to put on the peace, because it was
a fair example of a peace bought. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
As danger did approach, her spirits rose,
And putting on the king dismay'd her foes. *Halifax.*
43. To *PUT on or upon*. To impose; to inflict.
I have offended; that which thou putt'st on me, I will
bear. *2 Kings xviii. 14.*
He not only undermineth the base of religion, but puts upon
us the remotest error from truth. *Brown.*
The stork found he was put upon, but set a good face how-
ever upon his entertainment. *L'Estrange.*
Fallacies we are apt to put upon ourselves, by taking words
for things. *Locke.*
Why are scripture maxims put upon us, without taking notice
of scripture examples which lie cross them. *Atterbury.*
44. To *PUT on*. To assume; to take.
The duke hath put on a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court. *Shakefp.*
Wise men love you, in their own respect;
And, finding in their native wit no ease,
Are forc'd to put your folly on to please. *Dryden.*
There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one
cannot affect, and put on upon occasion, in order to serve an
interest. *Swift.*
45. To *PUT over*. To refer.
For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I put you over to heav'n, and to my mother. *Shakefp.*
46. To *PUT out*. To place at usury.
Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? he that putteth
not out his money to usury. *Pf. xv. 5.*
To live retir'd upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of self,
Soon split him on the former shelf,
He put it out again. *Dryden's Horace.*
Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner,
usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can
put it out again. *Locke.*
An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country
life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money;
but, in a very few days after, he put it out again. *Addison.*
One hundred pounds only, put out at interest at ten per
cent. doth in seventy years encrease to above one hundred
thousand pounds. *Child.*
47. To *PUT out*. To extinguish. *Judg. xvii. 21.*
The Philistines put out his eyes.
Wherefore the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at
last it spread all over, and put the flame quite out. *Bacon.*
I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out.
In places that abound with mines, when the sky seem'd clear,
there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a
damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes put out
their candles. *Boyle.*
This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable passion,
quite put out those little remains of affection the still had for
her lord. *Addison's Spectator, N° 171.*
48. To *PUT out*. To emit, as a plant.
Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach
to the sun, forsake their first roots, and put out another more
towards the top of the earth. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
49. To *PUT out*. To extend; to protrude.
When the travail'd, the one put out his hand. *Gen.*
50. To *PUT out*. To expel; to drive from.
When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished,
shall they themselves be put out? *Spenser.*
I am resolv'd, that when I am put out of the stewardship,
they may receive me into their houses. *Luke xvi. 4.*
The nobility of Castile put out the king of Arragon, in fa-
vour of king Philip. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
51. To *PUT out*. To make publick.
You tell us, that you shall be forced to leave off your mo-
desty; you mean that little which is left; for it was worn to
rags when you put out this medal. *Dryden.*
When I was at Venice, they were putting out curious
flamps of the several edifices, most famous for their beauty
or magnificence. *Addison.*
52. To *PUT out*. To disconcert.
There is no affectation in passion; for that putteth a man
out of his precepts, and in a new case there custom leaveth
him. *Bacon.*

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53. To *PUT to*. To kill by; to punish by.
From Ireland am I come,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword. *Shakefp.*
There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send
them away by sea, they were put all to the sword. *Bacon.*
Such as were taken on either side, were put to the sword or
to the halter. *Clarendon.*
Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They put him to the cudgel fiercely. *Hudibras.*
54. To *PUT to it*. To distress; to perplex; to press hard.
What wouldst thou write of me, if thou shouldst
praise me.
O gentle lady, do not put me to't,
For I am nothing if not critical. *Shakefp. Othello.*
Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;
He puts transgression to't. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*
They have a leader,
Tullius Aufidius, that will put you to't. *Shakefp.*
It is to be put to question in general, whether it be lawful
for christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the
propagation of the faith? *Bacon.*
I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our universal state
Was put to hazard, and the giant race
Our captive skies were ready to embrace. *Dryden.*
He took the opportunity of pursuing an argument, which
had been before started, and put it to her in a syllogism. *Add.*
They were actually making parties to go up to the moon
together, and were more put to it how to meet with accom-
modations by the way, than how to go thither. *Addison.*
The figures and letters were so mingled, that the count
was hard put to it on what part of the money to bestow the
inscription. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*
I shall be hard put to it, to bring myself off. *Addison.*
55. To *PUT to*. To assist with.
Zelmene would have put to her helping hand, but she was
taken a quivering. *Sidney.*
The carpenters being set to work, and every one putting to
his helping hand, the bridge was repaired. *Kneller.*
56. To *PUT to death*. To kill.
It was spread abroad, that the king had a purpose to put to
death Edward Plantagenet in the Tower. *Bacon.*
One Bell was put to death at Tyburn, for moving a new re-
bellion. *Hoyward.*
Teuta put to death one of the Roman ambassadors; she was
obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to
consent to give up all the sea coast. *Arbutnot.*
57. To *PUT together*. To accumulate into one sum or mass.
This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages be-
fore put together. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
58. To *PUT up*. To pass unrevenge.
I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuad'd
to put up in peace what already I have foolishly suffer'd. *Shat.*
It is prudence, in many cases, to put up the injuries of a
weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a
stronger. *L'Estrange.*
How many indignities does he pass by, and how many ac-
cidents does he put up at our hands, because his love is in-
vincible. *South.*
The Canaanitish woman must put up a refusal, and there-
proachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the
heathen. *Boyle.*
Nor put up blow, but that which laid
Right worshipful on shoulder-blade. *Hudibras.*
Such national injuries are not to be put up, but when the
offender is below resentment. *Addison.*
59. To *PUT up*. To emit; to cause to germinate, as plants.
Hartthorn thaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung,
and watered, putteth up mushrooms. *Bacon.*
60. To *PUT up*. To expose publicly; as, these goods are put
up to sale.
61. To *PUT up*. To start.
In town, whilst I am following one character, I am cross'd
in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd crea-
tures in both sexes, that they fill the scent of one another,
and puzzle the chace. *Addison's Spectator.*
62. To *PUT up*. To hoard.
Himself never put up any of the rent, but dispos'd of it by
the assistance of a reverend divine to augment the vicar's
portion. *Spelman.*
63. To *PUT up*. To hide.
Why so earnestly seek you to put up that letter. *Shakefp.*
64. To *PUT upon*. To incite; to instigate.
The great preparation put the king upon the resolution of
having such a body in his way. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Those who have lived wickedly before, must meet with
a great deal more trouble, because they are put upon changing
the whole course of their life. *Tillotson.*
This caution will put them upon considering, and teach
them the necessity of examining more than they do. *Locke.*

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- It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself
upon that study, or put others upon it. *Walker.*
He replied, with some vehemence, that he would under-
take to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation;
I would fain have put him upon it. *Addison.*
This put me upon observing the thickness of the glass, and
considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the
rings may be truly derived from it by computation. *Newton.*
It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion,
and puts us upon to eager a pursuit of the advantages of life,
as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great author of
them. *Atterbury.*
These wretches put us upon all mischief, to feed their lusts
and extravagancies. *Swift.*
65. To *PUT upon*. To impose; to lay upon.
When in swinish sleep,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not put upon
His spongy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell? *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
66. To *PUT upon trial*. To expose or summon to a solemn and
judicial examination.
Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be put every
one upon his own trial, and receive judgment. *Locke.*
Jack had done more wisely, to have put himself upon the
trial of his country, and made his defence in form. *Arbutnot.*
To *PUT v. n.*
1. To go or move.
The wind cannot be perceived, until there be an eruption
of a great quantity from under the water; whereas in the
first putting up, it cooleth in little portions. *Bacon.*
2. To shoot or germinate.
In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and
therefore putteth downward. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
3. To steer a vessel.
An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place
that has always a considerable number of men of war ready
to put to sea. *Addison.*
His fury thus appeas'd, he puts to land;
The ghosts forsake their fears. *Dryden.*
4. To *PUT forth*. To leave a port.
Order for sea is given;
They have put forth the haven. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*
5. To *PUT forth*. To germinate; to bud; to shoot out.
No man is free,
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,
Sometimes puts forth. *Shakefp. Winter's Tale.*
The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs. *Cant. ii. 13.*
Take earth from under walls where nettles put forth in
abundance, without any string of the nettles, and pot that
earth, and set in it stock gilliflowers. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Hirsute roots, besides the putting forth upwards and down-
wards, putteth forth in round. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
6. To *PUT in*. To enter a haven.
As Homer went, the ship put in at Samos, where he con-
tinued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men,
with a train of boys after him. *Pope.*
7. To *PUT in for*. To claim; to stand candidate for. A me-
taphor, I suppose, from putting each man his lot into a box.
This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not
put in for the name of virtue. *Locke.*
8. To *PUT in*. To offer a claim.
They shall stand for feed; they had gone down too, but
that a wife burgher put in for them. *Shakefp.*
Although astrologers may here put in, and plead the secret
influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no
such consideration. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If a man should put in to be one of the knights of Malta,
he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less
qualified competitor. *Collier.*
9. To *PUT off*. To leave land.
As the hackney boat was putting off, a boy desiring to be
taken in, was refused. *Addison.*
10. To *PUT over*. To sail cross.
Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Cartagena, a
city of the main land to which he put over, and took it. *Abbot.*
11. To *PUT to sea*. To set fail; to begin the course.
It is manifest, that the duke did his best to come down,
and to put to sea. *Bacon.*
He warn'd him for his safety to provide;
Not put to sea, but safe on shore abide. *Dryden.*
They put to sea with a fleet of three hundred fail, of which
they lost the half. *Arbutnot.*
With fresh provision hence our fleet to store,
Consult our safety, and put off to sea. *Pope.*
12. To *PUT up*. To offer one's self a candidate.
Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king,
when several put up. *L'Estrange.*
13. To *PUT up*. To advance to; to bring one's self forward.
With this he put up to my lord,
The courtiers kept their distance due,
He twich'd his sleeve. *Swift.*

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14. To *PUT up with*. To suffer without resentment.
PUT. *n. s.* [from the verb.]
1. An action of distress.
The flag's was a forc'd put, and a chance rather than a
choice. *L'Estrange.*
2. A rustick; a clown.
Queer country puts extol queen Bess's reign,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*
3. PUT off. Excuse; shift.
The fox's put off is instructive towards the government of
our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest. *L'Estr.*
PUTAGE. *n. s.* [putain, Fr.] In law, prostitution on the wo-
man's part.
PUTANISM. *n. s.* [putanism, Fr.] The manner of living, or
trade of a prostitute. *Diet.*
PUTATIVE. *adj.* [putatif, Fr. from puto, Lat.] Supposed;
reputed.
If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though
she be only a putative, and not a true and real wife. *Ayliffe.*
PUTID. *adj.* [putidus, Lat.] Mean; low; worthless.
He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas
all imitation is putid and servile. *L'Estrange.*
PUTIDNESS. *n. s.* [from putid.] Meanness; vileness.
PUTLOG. *n. s.*
Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven foot
long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay
bricks and mortar upon. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*
PUTREDINOUS. *adj.* [from putredo, Lat.] Stinking; rotten.
A putredinous ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with
rennet is turned. *Floyer.*
PUTREFACTION. *n. s.* [putrefaction, Fr. putris and facio, Lat.]
The state of growing rotten; the act of making rotten.
Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion
of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their
existence, which is said to be their natural state. *Quincy.*
If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate,
there followeth putrefaction, which ever dissolveth the con-
sistence of the body into much inequality. *Bacon.*
Vegetable putrefaction is produced by throwing green vege-
tables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together,
by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and
odour. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
From swampy fens,
Where putrefaction into life ferments,
And breathes destructive myriads. *Thomson's Summer.*
PUTREFACTIVE. *adj.* [from putrefacio, Lat.] Making rotten.
They make putrefactive generations, conformable unto se-
minal productions. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If the bone be corrupted, the putrefactive smell will dis-
cover it. *Wijeman's Surgery.*
To *PUTREFY*. *v. a.* [putrifier, Fr. putrefacio, Lat.] To make
rotten; to corrupt with rotteness.
To keep them here,
They would but stink, and putrefy the air. *Shakefp.*
Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits putrefy
the publick good. *Bacon.*
The ulcer itself being putrefied, I scarified it and the parts
about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed
freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh. *Wijeman.*
A wound was so putrefied, as to endanger the bone. *Temple.*
Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally putrefy
raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification. *Arbutnot.*
To *PUTREFY*. *v. n.* To rot.
From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no
soundness in it, but wounds, and bruises, and putrefying
fores. *Jf. i. 6.*
All imperfect mixture is apt to putrefy, and watry substances
are more apt to putrefy than oily. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
These humors, though not noxious, embalm and spice
The world, which else would putrefy with vice. *Donne.*
The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum,
which, falling into this declining part, putrefied. *Wijeman.*
PUTRESCENCE. *n. s.* [from putresco, Latin.] The state of
rotting.
Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because
being the fiery humour, it will readiest surmount the water,
we may confess in the common putrescence, it may promote
elevation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
PUTRESCENT. *adj.* [putrescent, Lat.] Growing rotten.
Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and
solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the
putrescent alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant
motion. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
PUTRID. *adj.* [putride, Fr. putridus, Lat.] Rotten; corrupt.
The wine to putrid blood converted flows. *Waller.*
If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk,
instead of turning sour, will turn putrid, and smell like
urine. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
Putrid fever is that kind of fever, in which the humours,
or part of them, have to little circulatory motion, that they
fall into an intestine one, and putrefy, which is commonly
the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat. *Quin.*
PUTRIDNESS.